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words and the great variety of forms which we find here demonstrates that the Book of Ruth is a most valuable part of the Scriptures for study by the beginner in the Hebrew language. Probably no other portion of the Bible of equal length is so well adapted to furnish the student with a *working* vocabulary, and with an accurate knowledge of grammatical forms.

GENERAL NOTES.

Scenery of Palestine. — One who has always lived in the Lebanon mountains, in the coast towns, or in the great cities such as Damascus and Jerusalem, can not realize the wealth of natural beauty of which Palestine is possessed. Even this oppressed and poverty-stricken country has fertile fields and broad plains, rich soil free from stones, beautiful groves, and far-reaching landscapes, such as would be praised if found even in the fairest lands of the globe. The Sea of Galilee is more like a work of art than like a natural formation. Its beauty is developed by study like that of Niagara, or like that of the lakes of Switzerland or Scotland. The silent hills about it clad with verdure, the shadows moving over its surface, the numerous flocks on plain and mountain-side, the water-fowl sporting in bay and inlet, men and animals loitering on the shore, here and there in the fields a ploughman or a shepherd, and, most inspiring of all, Hermon down in the north, overlooking the whole, form elements sufficient to enrich any landscape; but in this case we have sacred associations which throw a special charm over the whole.—*From East of the Jordan.*

A Hymn to Mitra. [Rig-Veda, III. 59. 7.]

To man comes Mitra down in friendly converse,
Mitra it was who fixed the earth and heaven;
Unslumbering mankind he watches over,
To Mitra, then, your full libations pour.

Oh, may the man forever more be blessed
Who thee, Aditya, serves by ancient law!
Sheltered by thee, no death him touch, no sadness,
No power oppress him, neither far nor near.

From sickness free, rejoicing in our strength
And our stout limbs upon the round of earth;
The ordinance of Aditya duly following:
So stand we ever in the guard of Mitra.

Most dear is our Mitra, high in heaven,
Born for our gracious king, and widely ruling.
Oh, stand we ever in his holy favor
Enjoying high and blessed happiness.

Yea, great is Mitra, humbly to be worshiped
 To man descending, to his singer gracious.
 Then let us pour to him the high Aditya,
 Upon the flame a faithful offering.

—From Keary's *Outlines of Primitive Belief*.

Clausula Libri Geneseos.—The unpointed Hebrew words following each book in the Hebrew Bible have, doubtless, puzzled many readers. Those following the Book of Genesis are given below as pointed and translated in Baer and Delitzsch's Text of Genesis:

הֶזֶק: סָכּוּם פְּסוּקֵי סֵפֶר בְּרֵאשִׁית
 אֶלֶף וְחֲמִשׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים וָאַרְבָּעָה.
 וּסְמָן א' דָּל; וְחֲצִין וְעַל־חֶרֶבֶךָ
 תַּחֲיָה: וּסְדָרֵיו אַרְבָּעִים וּשְׁלֹשָׁה.
 וּסְמָן ג' ס': וּפְרָשִׁיּוֹתָיו שְׁתֵּים עָשָׂר.
 וּסְמָן ז' ה': וּפְסָקֹתָיו עֶשְׂרִים
 וְתִשְׁעִי. וּסְמָן טו' ב' הו' א': וְהַתִּיבוֹת
 הַנִּקְוֹדוֹת חֲמִשׁ וּסְמָן ג' ב': וְכַתִּיבֹי
 וּקְרִייו שְׁלֹשִׁים וּשְׁנָיִם וּסְמָן ל' ב':
 מִנֵּין הַפְּרָשִׁיּוֹת הַפְּתוּחוֹת שְׁלֹשָׁה
 וָאַרְבָּעִים. וְהַסְתוּמוֹת שְׁמֹנֶה
 וָאַרְבָּעִים. הַכֹּל תִּשְׁעִים וָאַחַת
 פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת וּסְמָן צ' א': שְׁנוֹת הַסֵּפֶר
 אֶלְפִים וּשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וְתִשְׁעִי שְׁנָיִם.
 מִיּוֹם שֶׁנִּבְרָא הָעוֹלָם עַד שְׁמַת יוֹסֵף:

Fortis esto! Summa versuum libri Geneseos mille et quingenti et triginta et quatuor, signum א' דָּל (vox memorialis: א' 1000, דָּל 500, דָּל 4, ל' 30); et medium eorum versus 27, 40. Et sectiones ejus quadraginta et tres, signum גִּם (ג' 3, ס' 40) et Pericopae ejus duodecim, signum זֶה (ז' 7, ה' 5). Et loci pasekati ejus novem et viginti, signum ו' 6, ה' 5, ב' 2, ו' 6, ט' 9, טו' 1). Et voces punctatae quinque, signum גִּב (ג' 3, ב' 2). Et scripta et legenda ejus triginta et duo, signum לִב (ל' 30, ב' 2). Numerus pericoparum apertarum tres et quadraginta, et clausurarum octo et quadraginta, in universum nonaginta et una, signum צָא ('צ' 90, א' 1). Anni libri duo milia et trecenti novem anni, a die creationis mundi usque ad mortem Josephi.

The Revised Scriptures. The American Bible Revision Committee, at their July meeting, completed the second revision of the Old Testament Canon. The entire Old Testament has now been gone over on both sides of the Atlantic, but further time will be required to make full comparison of views, and to unify the renderings adopted. No time has as yet been made public for the appearance of the Old Testament; but it is expected that in the course of the year 1884 the great work will be concluded, and its results given to the world. It may be expected that the Old Testament Revision will encounter less criticism than the New Testament,—first, because there are fewer who have, or who will think they have, the ability to judge of the work; and secondly, because the need of revision is so much greater in the Old Testament, and the improvement will be in proportion so much the more manifest.—From *S. S. Times*.